Terms of the Enquirer.

Perms of the Enquirer.

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The distance of this office may be remitted per mail, and and available Bank notes, at the risk of the set the postage of all letters being paid by the writer. The postage of a single letter is scarcely of any ant to the writer: it is the accumulation of posting an extensive business, which operates as a sostax uone the Editors.

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JAMES M HARRIS.

of any such delinquent Stockholder, in order a amount of such requisitions, in the manner by the act entitled "an act prescribing cer regulations for the incorporation of Railroad
"or to recover the same by motion on ten
,as he may deem most expedient.
Copy from the Minutes. Te-te,

AT KALORAMA, STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

RES SHEFFEY having been obliged by circumstances to engage in the task of education, takes the behold of calling attention to the School under

ssion will commence on Tuesday, the

plessor.

PERENCES—Rev J D Tyler, Hon L P Thomp-Frasmus Stribbling, Esq., Benj Crawford, Esq., Ja-chran, Esq. Dr F T Stribling, and Hon A H H Su Sauton; Hon B G Baldwin, O P Baldwin, Esq B H Gallater, Richmond; Hon R K Mende, Paters

as State, it is entered at rules, and accordingly order-ing that they appear here, at rules to be held in the state, office of said Court, on the first Monday in the Court, house of this county.

e Court-bouse of this county.

A Copy—Teste,
ts 43—cw9m
E G LEIGH, Clerk.

RICHMOND, VA.

Thursday Morning, March 22, 1849.

The undersigned deem it their duty (as it is their right) to enter their protest against the resolution of the Senate, by which the bill entitled "an act to authorize the Banks to issue small notes" was indefinitely postponed, for the following, among other reasons: Because the circulation within our borders, to

an enormous amount, of a practically irredeemable paper currency, in the form of the notes of foreign banks and brokers, of a less denomination than five dollars, is a great public grievance and evil, for which it is the duty of the Legislature, in some form or other, to provide a remedy. Because the attempt, by penal legislation, to

expel this currency from among us has signally failed, and so far from suppressing has aggravated the evil, by drawing from circulation the small notes of our own banks, which were readily convertible into specie, and entirely under our control, while their place has been supplied by the notes of foreign banks, corporations and bro kers, practically inconvertible, and over which we have no control.

Because, in other respects, the law is a dead no one regards, and of the provisions of which the whole community (including the functionaries of government themselves) are in the daily and hourly violation. Impotent for good, it is potent only for evil.

Because, in view of these things, the peo ple, through their immediate representatives in the popular branch of the Legislature, have again and again, year after year, and session after session, by large majorities, sent to this body bills to author ze the banks of this State, under proper restrictions and limitations, to issue small notes, which bills, including that hereinabove mentioned, have been uniformly rejected by the Senate, (on one occasion by a tie, on another by a majority of one, and al ways by a close vote,) in disregard (as we be lieve) alike of what the public interest requires, and the public voice demands

Because it was proposed to substitute for the bill, as it came from the House, the bill which is heroto annexed as part thereof, by the probanks were merely authorized to substitute their own small notes for an equal amount of foreign notes by them taken in, and withdrawn from circulation within the State; but this proposition was not only not accepted, but it was not even permitted to be brought before the Senate, or a vote to be

Because we consider the rejection of this pro position, by the indefinite posiponement of the bill, as tantamount to declaring that a paper curren-cy, issued by foreign banks, corporations and brokers, about which our people do and can know little or nothing, over which we can exercise no control, and which practically never is or can be converted into specie by those among whom it circulates, is preterable to the notes of our own banks, of known solvency, which we can regulate at pleasure, and which, being payable at the mother bank or branches whenever presented, may be converted at any moment into specie, at the will of the holder.

Because, in the event of any commercial revulsion while our channels of trade are filled, as they now are, with the small note circulation foreign banks and brokers, the effect must be most disastrous, and must press most heavily on if the notes of our own banks were alone in circulation among us, the Legis'ature might interable crient, at least, mitigate the evil.

Because we can see no good reason why the profits of this small note circulation (whatever itimay be) should not be enjoyed by our own institutions, in which the State is so largely in terested, rather than by foreign banks, corpora tions and money changers.

Because the vote on the indefinite postpone

ment was forced on in absence of Senators who were known to be opposed to it, and when there were but twenty-six Senators present. Wherefore, and regarding the action of the Senate in refusing to legislate on the subject aforesaid, either in the form proposed by the

bill as it came from the House of Delegates or in any other form, as in effect a perpetuation of existing grievances and abuses, we do hereby protest against the action aforesaid, and desire that this, our protest, be entered on the Journal of the Senate.

ROBERT C. STANARD, V. WITCHER.

An amendment proposed to be offered by Mr. Stanard - Strike out from the word "that" in the 1st section, 1st ine, and in lies thereof insert -1. The Banks of this commonwealth shall be and they are hereby authorized to receive on deposit, and in payment of debts due them, notes of he Banks of other States, under the denomina tion of five dollars: Provided, that the notes so received shall not be again put in circulation within this commonwealth, but shall be returned to the Banks from which they were issued for payment in specie: and provided, turther, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to legalize the circulation of the notes of the Banks of other States further than the payment of such notes, in the manner aforesaid into the

2. Be it further enacted, That in lieu of the toreign notes which shall be so taken in and withdrawn from circulation by the several Banks of this commonwealth, who may avail themselves of the provision of this act, the said Banks respectively, shall be authorized to issue an equa amount of notes of the denomination of one, two, three and four dollars; which notes shall be pay able in specie on demand, and may be signed by the President and Cashier, or any other office or officers of said Banks, designated for that purpose by the Board of Directors: Provided, howe.er, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to authorize the said Banks to issue said notes to an amount exceeding ten per cent

on their respective capitals.

3 Be it lurther enacted, That if any Bank avail itself of the privileges of this act, the notes of such Bank, whether issued at the mother Bank or at a branch thereof, shall be paid at the mother Bank, or any branch thereof, at which the same may be presented; and if any bank shall tail to pay in specie any note or notes issued by it in virtue of this act, when duly presented for such note or notes to recover the amount thereo with twenty-five per cent damages thereon by warrant before a Justice of the Peace.

4. Be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prevent this or any subsequent Legislature from altering,

modifying or repealing the same. 5. This act shall be in force from its passage, We find the above remarkable paper in yesterday's Times, accompanied by a few remarks of the Editor, who assails the "extraordinary decision" of Mr. Speaker Scott, that the protest could not be entered on the journal of the Senate, under the 30th Rule, and who denounces "this session, a measure approved by decisive majorities in the popular branch, as a palpable and unjustifiable denial of the undoubted wishes of the

As to the refusal to allow the protest to be en tered under the rule, it is sufficient to say that the rule cannot, by any tair principle, be so construed as to allow any paper, however objectionable its character, to be spread upon the Journal offensive nature, reflecting personally upon the majority of the Senate, will be manifest from a perusal of the extraordinary document.

ly refer to the gross imputation of unfairness and trickery to the majority, as having "forced on" the vote on the indefinite postponement "in the posed to it, and when there were but twenty six Senators present." Now, according to these genlemen's own statement, the Senate was quite full-only six Senators being absent, and the country will decide whether the Senate should have waited for a few Senators who were absent

ceed to give a brief narrative of the facts, which we have taken some pains to group toge ther correctly. The people of Virginia, who have been invoked to condemn the Democratic Senate, will, on a review of the facts, turn their factious minority, in attempting to intimidate and away the Senate-and especially in striving to enter upon the journal a most extraordinary tissue of censure and misrepresentations, which they styled a Protest. As to the Times' denunciation of the action of the Senate as "a palpable and unjustifiable denial of the undoubted wishes of the people," we have only to say, that the Senate have, session after session, defeated this Shinplaster bill, and still, session after session, the Senate becomes more and more Democratic. Does this look as if the people disapproved of their course? Upon this famous Protest and its doctrines, we are willing to place the issue be-

fore the people. But to our narrative and comments on the scenes: The bill came to the Senate February 15th, was referred to a committee, and in due time reported back to the Senate-was taken up for consideration February 23d, and, a verbal amendment being agreed to, was made the order of the day for Tuesday, 27th February. It was accordingly taken up on the 27th, and discussed, and the discussion continued on the 28th, when it was indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 15 to 11-one of the minority being against the bill but against the postponement, for reasons assigned. In due time, according to a rule of the Se-

nate, it was returned to the House of Delegates, and therefore placed out of reach of the Senate, Saturday, March 3J, Mr. Stanard arose, and presented what he called a protest by himself and Mr. Witcher, consisting of a bill, which they had desired to offer as a substitute for the House bill, with a long statement of the grounds upon which they protested against the action of the Senate, embracing the arguments used in their speeches when the question was pending, and untairly presenting the action of that body, it omitting facts material to a fair understanding of that action, and in so stating the facts as they occurred as to censure the Senate unjustly, and present the whole question, in the various stages of its progress through the Senate, in an improper light. The bill and accompanying page were presented as a protest, and the right to enter them on the journal as a protest, peremptorily claimed under the 30th rule of the Senate .-The Speaker, at first, upon reference to that rule, with certain precedents cited by the protesting members, and Mr. Rogers of Loudoun, decided that the protest was in order, and that they had a right to enter their papers on the journal; but upon a more attentive reading of the precedents begged leave to change his opinion and decision, and decided that they had no right to make the entry. Mr. Averett of Halifax, who had strenuously opposed the bill as it came from the House, and had opposed any attempt to legalize the toreign small notes in circulation, or the issue of any small notes by our Banks, commentprotesting Senators, who had been fairly beaten, which had been fairly dealt with by the Senatehaving been regularly referred, reported, considered, deter ed from day to day, and, by general the protesting Sinaturs, made the order of the day for the 27th of February-giving fair opportunity for Senators to offer their amendments, i any they wished to offer-and finally disposed discussion, in which the two pretesting Sena.

a dead question, then out of reach of the Senate, having been indefinitely postponed on the 28th February, and returned to the House .the 30th rule as to give to any Senator a peremptory right to enter his protest, especially such upon a decided and dead question not under the control of the Sonate. But as he was implicated in those papers, and as the protesting Senators seemed to have such anxiety to see their paper rule, but to make a motion to have his papers entered by leave - and he (Mr. A.) would note for that leare, and begged those who had acted and voted with him to do the same, without regard to the irregularity of the proceeding; concluding by assuring the Senators from Richmond and Pit

Mr. Stanard declined accepting the offer o Mr. Averett, but preferred to rely upon his claim to the right of Protest. The question turning upon Mr. Witcher's appeal from the decision of the Chair, a long discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Witcher, Stanard, Rogers, Carli'e, Rives, Tyler and Averett participated, after which, the question being taken

his papers, and was opposed by Messrs. Ambler, Sloan and Averett. Mr. Averett remark ing that his offer to vote the leave-without of other business-having been declined, indeed scouted, he then felt bound in self-respect, and in respect to the Senate, to vote against the leave - and appealed to the Senate to preserve in their constitution; an even number and unaniits own rules of order, and its own dignity, by mity. voting down the motion of the Senator from Richmond. Other privileged business occurring at a late hour of the day, the motion was informally laid aside; and after finishing that business, the Senate adjourned, with a tacit understanding that the Senator from Richmond might, on Monday morning, begin where he had

Monday, March 5th .- Mr. Stanard stated that, at the suggestion of some of his friends. he had determined to ask leave to withdraw his papers for the present, to be offered or not was granted without dissent or remark. In truth he had withdrawn his papers on Saturday evening; for a Senator assured us that he could not find them upon the table of the Senate, and that he had applied to Mr. Stanard for them,

and could not get them. Be it further recollected, that the Whigs in the Senate utterly repudiated the House Bill - source of oppression in our Virginia Courts, I should unhesitatingly answer - a ways excepting Protest, was designed as a substitute for the House bill, and was so presented to the Senate, not at the proper time, but in the discussion by way of argument, in the attempt It was, therefore, as effectually considered and voted down as if it had been offered as a subelsewhere, instead of attending to their regular stitute at the proper time, when the Senate's duties in the Senate! Had the Senate adopted committee reported the bill. What is that bill such a rule, that body would have been compell- proposed as a substitute and as a part of the ed to have done acthing at all for some weeks, protest? It was, in effect, a bill to legalize the awaiting the return of the Senator from Richcirculation of the small notes of other States. awaiting the return of the Senator from Richmond who was absent for weeks at a time.

To show how little capital, under the circulationses, Messrs. Stanard and Witcher can make out of this pompous Proset—this Bull of Excommunication fulminated by a duett against a majority of the Senate; we shall pro-

was to give our Banks the privilege of procuring small notes from foreign Banks as a basis of small note issues here. And the truth is, that the bill in practical operation would have had rebukes upon the course of a very small and the effect of adding our own small notes to the small notes of other States, with the certain result of expelling all specie from general circulation-substituting an exclusive paper currency of uncertain and ever varying value, and thus have made the people entirely dependent upon the Banks for a currency not only for large transactions, but even for the smallest retail dealings. And yet the Senators from Richmond and Pittsylvania vauntingly hold up their measure as one to substitute the circulation of redeemable in specie, for a spurious shin-plaster circulation from other States; and boldly charge the opponents of all small notes with the sin of cursing the country with a foreign shin-plaster

A TANGLED WEB.

The public here have, for the last few weeks, been amused with the meetings and countermeetings, conventions and counter-conventions, Botts and anti-Botts sanhedrims, and every imaginable contrivance to get the advantage of each other, and place the respective factions in a false position. So far from unravelling the difficulty, the labyrinth becomes more and more contused, and it would require a Philadelphia lawyer to decide which nomination has more of the odor of "regularity." The last event we chronicled was the nomination, by the Convention at Bosher's Hall, of Charles Carter Lee, Esq , who was sent into the political world "half made up"-for the resolutions declaring him heir candidate recommended to him to abide by the decision of any Convention, "fairly constituted, in which the views and wishes of a majority of the Whige of

the District can be fairly ascertained." The Botts men caught at this flaw, and calle a meeting of "the whole Whig party" on Tuesday night, to respond to the action of the Louisa Whigs, and send delegates to the 5th April Convention. For two days the Whig press were silent, with the exception of the Republican, which appealed most affectionately for harmony and union, in the name of Old Zac; but on Tuesday morning the Whig, which, in the mean time, smelt a rat, enters a solemn protest against a movement-in regard to which, said paper was ignorant of those who called the meeting, and "under whose auspices it (the meeting) is to be held." The Whig goes on to Whig party cannot be attained, while Mr. Botts is in the field"-while Mr. Botts, to whose support "it is impossible to rally the party," "persists in pressing himself upon the

The meeting, and it was a numerous one, 5th April Convention-of whom some tirenty city! A resolution was then adopted, but by port of the nominee of the Convention. The only orator was a Botts man, who, by way of showing the harmony and conciliation he professed at the outset, glorified Botts to the skies. and ridiculed Mr. Lee's principles and prospects The latter he illustrated by a story of a "cat with three tails," which seemed to fall flat on

Mr. Botts, therefore, will, doubtless, be the nominee of the 5th April Convention-the delegates from Louisa being already pledged to him, and an overwhelming majority of the Richmond delegation going the same way. The Goochland meeting on Monday also appointed delegates-but the Lee men, we hear, held aloof. Mr. Botts, then, will be the nomincebut, as the Whig says, "He might be nominated by conventions every week from this time till the 27th of April, and he would still fail of an election. The disaffection to that gentleman in the Whig party, is ten times greater now than it was in 1845, when Mr. Seddon defeated him by upwards of 200 votes."

The above are a few of the facts clustering around the position of the "true" and the "false" prince-in regard to whose claims to "legitimacy" the Whigs are now revolutionizing We leave it to our readers to draw their sylvania that to them would belong all the shame

To Mr. Perrow of the House of Delegates:

Sir: In the newspaper sketch of your speech against lessening the number of jurors in civil cases, you are reported as saying, that you know of no practical grievances attending the

present number," (twelve.) where can your eves have been, sir, not to have seen enormous evils resulting from the requirement of twelve jutors, and of unanimity among them? Are you a stranger to the grievance of ses, by the inability of twieve men to agree upon dozen men's thinking alike upon any proposition submitted to that dezen. For my part, in a practice of twenty odd years, no one ten vexed and mortified me, as the non-agreement of juries-growing out of those two features

where I now write, two causes have been pending for four or five years; in one of which the amount former, there have been two hung juries; in the latter two or three. In each case are from six tend court from ten to twenty days. When a jury has once been "hung" in a cause, the difficulty of getting it tried is greatly increased; especially in the county court; for the justices run from the bench when such a case is called; fresh fight sheer; and the witnesses, knowing all these things, are less likely to attend. So that, by the lais a month should be allowed as hire for a ne-There were four or five witnesses, who had been lays, the defendant becomes insolvent before a judgment is given; and then a just debt is lost. In short, were I asked what is the greatest a lazy, feeble, or partial judge-THE ILL-CONSTI-TOTION OF JURIES; especially in the two leatures

The Legislature and Congress decide quesbare majority: questions of peace or war-of bank an educated people without money, and no wising tens of millions, nay hundreds of millions of money. The General Court, by a bare majority, millions shall go. And in both courts, without

"And it seemeth to me that the law in this case

must not only be 12 jurors for the tryall of matber. Also for mailers of State, there were in anhim, which thinke hee saves true. And that num ber of twelve is much respected in holy writ, as 12 apostles, 12 stones, 12 tribes, &c.". You, or any other reader of Coke, will bear m

witness that the above is his whole argument in or heard of any stronger argument on that side. Now see how many more of such reasons can be adduced in favor of seven, and mostly from

There were seven days of the week, establishd at the creation; seven lean and seven fat kine of Pharaoh; seven years of plency and seven of famine; seven branches and seven lamps to the golden candlestick in Exodus; seven tribes who passed over Jordan to settle in Canaan; seven priests, with seven trumpers of ram's horns, who went around Jericho for seven successive days, and on the last day seven times; seven green withs em seven sons of Job and seven thousand sheep; se ven churches of Asia; seven branches of the gol den candlestick in Revelations; seven angels before the throne; seven vials of wrath; seven horns of the great beast. Besides-there are the seven deadly sins; the seven sleepers; the seven wise men; seven wonders of the world; the seven stars; seven cities that claimed to be Homer's birth place; seven folds to the shield of Ajax, and the seventh son of a seventh is a doctor born. In the tace of all these claims of SEVEN to be the Mystic Number-the Number of Numbers - I am astenished that any one should press the preten-A COUNTY LAWYER.

Louisa, February 17.

For the Enquirer EDUCATION.

TO THE PEOPLE OF KING WILLIAM. In 1846, rather more than two years since there was considerable excitement in your coun ty on the subject of Education. The cause of this unnecessary and uncalled for excitement was, that the hely and sacred cause of Educa tion was blended most improperly with politics, declare that "the harmony and success of the and, by some means or other, there was an Education candidate and an anti-Education candidate. This was an issue that the friends of general Education would have avoided, though after it was made by the opponents of the

measure, it was sanctioned from necessity. The election of the anti Education candidate has been considered by many as a solemn decision on your part that you wholly disapproved was held-but, as every body expected, it was of a system of District Free Schools. Now I like a jug handle, all on one side - all Botts. A am one of those who never regarded the elec-Botts Chairman and Secretary, a Botts Commit- tion of the anti-Education candidate in any such t, and I am very confident that a mere re ference to the circumstances of the case will not erroneous. It was notorious, that many who voted for the anti Education candidate were in favor of the system of District Free Schoolsyea, were anxious to see them established, but, from personal considerations, and a dislike to make the Education question a party question, voted without any reference to it Again well known that many warm friends of Free Schools did not vote at all, because of the excitement. Another consideration of much im portance is, that the number of votes polled that Spring was small. If then we take the friends of Education, who voted for the anti-candidate, and these who did not vote at all, that were known friends of Free Schools, and add them to the number of votes actually received by the Education candidate, we see very clearly that even in 1846, where many opposers were using all their influence, and opposition to Free Schools was as strong as it could be under any circumstances, a majority of the people of King William county were in

> For many wise considerations however, it was expedient that the question should not be agitated for a year or two. We have had time to reflect on what was said for and against General Education-we are now "wiser grown," from actual experience, and it is time that the people shall say what they think of, and what they are willing to do with reference to Free schools. But, first of all, let it be distinctly understood that the subject is in no manuer or form to be connected with politics, or identified with the county candidates. It is generally understood that we are to have two candidates-Mr. Tomlin and Mr. Roane, Let it now be said to these gentlemen, "You have no thing to do with Education in the canvass - we want no vote from you-we want no action on the part of either if elected to the Legislature, for the Legislature has done all it can do, or that we now desire that it shall do. Whatever subjects you may name, or points discuss besubject of Free Schools." In the name of reason, by every consideration of right and propriety, let the voters of the county go to the polis, and vote for Tomlin or Roane, as they may please, and at the same time say whether they be willing to adopt the system of Free schools as the system of County Educa-

opposition to Free Schools, proposed a sub-tiute: to educate the poor of the several neighborhoods by subscription; and some subscrip tions were actually raised, but as yet the first dime has not been paid, and the miserable sys-tem that has existed among us so long, has, in no respect, been changed, and many a poor boy, gitted by Nature with the best order of mind, has been neglected, and is a total los- to the community. Other gentlemen, equally op-posed to the system of Free Schools in 1846, said that the system then proposed was objectionable in many respects, and that they would do all they could to prevent its adoption, but that after the election they would propose a objectionable plan. But no plan has as yet been devised; and we see the same indifference and want of interest, that have well nigh ruined our county and State, existing on the subject of Education, and the poor still negschools in 1846 cannot be urged now, because

many counties that had not then adopted them nave since done so, and experience, the best teacher in the world, decides in tavor of their practicability. Look to Henry county : The people adopted the system in 1846; the opponents urged time a verdict is had, the costs probably exceed the sum in controversy. Two or three years ago, in the same court, a jury failed to agree where the question was, whether three or five dollars a month should be allowed as hire tor a neagain, and, after having every thing said for and by a vote of two to one - and the system works well. Look to Norfolk county - the last county that we would suppose to be suited to the esta-blishment of free schools: There the system has been in operation for years, and no power could in regard to emigrant passengers, came up in Henry county, in the mountains, and Nortolk county, on the margin of the sea, can successfully adopt a system of free schools, there is no rea-

dom of man can devise a scheme in which no appeal. It only three judges be present, two of the complain that he is taxed to support the capitalist, nor the capitalist, that he is taxed to support the slave owner and mechanic. Since it requires

of diffusive circulation, unless, indeed, the design | teachers or mechanics. Let seven form a jury, | tages to be derived from the adoption of a gene- | had become intolerable. By the recent decision and you release five to pursue their proper em-ral system of education, than that of educating the whole system adopted by the State had proyments, in which the public is always inter-the poor. These will suggest themselves readi-been subverted, and emigrants were now tre d, as well as themselves. You diminish, at ly to your minds, on reflection. Many other the same time, the number of those who are ex- counties in our State are moving this question, posed to the temptations of a tavern while they and shall King William be the last? District and desired to know what can be done to remedy attend court as jurors. Seven well qualified tree schools are now thought as important as any men can be found much more easily than twelve; article in a State C. Institution by many of the and seven is a less unwieldy number-can be im- States of this Union. Texas has free schools incorporated in her Constitution; Louisiana and No doubt, sir, as an admirer of old things, you Mississippi, besides several Western States, have know by heart Lord Coke's famous argument in recently adopted free schools, and the sis emacks lavor of the number tweeve for juries. But, to most admirably. There is scarcely a politician ease others who may not be so familiar with of great standing and real influence-one who t, let me quote it. Here it is, verbatim, literatim looks to the interest of his country - that does not and spellalim-even the italics and numerals are favor tree schools. Remember what Mr. Wise said to his constituents, on leaving them as Minister to South America: "Educate your people! delighteth herself in the number of 12; for there | -Educate your people!!-Educate your people!!!" Professor McGoffey, of the Universi-

> his observation in other States, - pends his vacient time twelve Convellors of State. And he cations in lecturing on education, and persuading others might think it more for the interests of that wageth his law must have eleven others with the people of your State to adopt them, as the only means of redeeming the State, and placing P. S. In 1846, many of the opposers of free schools seemed to mistake the motives of their ad- and that 5 000 would not be a sufficient number vocates. They supposed every active man was favor of twelve jurers; and I have never seen | looking with a single eye to office and political from Missouri were not well founded, contendhonor, not actuated by the mere desire to benefit | ing that it was perfectly competent for the Senate his county, by having the people educated. Now Adelphos, first of ail, makes this declarationthat he wants no office-no political office or ho-

> > honor, and will be among the foremost in expos- hitherto heen enforced.

dance was a large one, and the unpromising ap-

by an enlivening strain from the Bines' Band, of 10,000, instead of 5,000, copies, which was which was in attendance. Rev. Mr. Hoge of the accepted by Mr. Foote as a modification. Pre-byterian Church then officiated in prayer .-After which the names of the following gentle-men, upon whom the degree of Doctor of Medi-the amendment. cine had been conterred, were announced, together with the subject of their thesis:

David E. Bass, Appointant Cholera Infantum.
W. C. Battaile, Caroline, Blood Letting. James E Bell, Princess Anne, Modus operan-

ii of Mercury. Crispen D Bocz, Pittsylvania, Pleuritis. Montgomery Bottom, Amelia, Laryngitis. Paul Carrington, Cumberland, Fever Frederick A Clarke, Chesterfield, Fractures, Benj. T. Davies, Bediord, Pheamonia. P. Aylett Fitzhugh, Middlesex, Hydrocepha-

Alexander Harris, Louisa, Laryngio Trachitis. John E. Harris, Dinwiddie, Retroversio

Marion Howard, Richmond, Fractures of John C. James, Rockingham, North Carolina, Tincture of Iodine.

Thomas W. Leftwick, Bedford, Aneurism John N. Lumpkin, King and Queen, Hypertrophy of the Heart. Wm. Pannil , Orange, Gonorri ca.

Wm A. Pearman, Charles City, Gonorrhea, James S Pendleton, Botetourt, Therapeutic 17. operation of Blood Letting. John A. Robertson, Amelia, Peritonitis.

James E. Rodes, Nelson, Hydrocyanic Acid. Robert H. Ragland, King and Queen, Luxation of Femur Andrew S. Smith, Greenbrier, Secule Cernu

Wm. R. Vaughan, Hampton, Uterine He

The Dean also made known that the Honora-y Degree of M. D. had been conferred on Philip Thornton, a gentleman of fine capacity, of

Rappahannock county. vered to them, or their proxies, in the customary form; after which, in keeping with the custom of the Institution, for the best Essay upon a subject suggested by its Faculty, the Gold medal was awarded to Dr. Arthur E. Petticolas of this city, House of Representatives to morrow, at 12 o'clock whom we were pleased to see its recipient. In consequence of the indisposition of the Prethe Graduates was made by Dr. S. Maupin, the Dean of the Faculty, and in its style and matter was well ca culated make the young candidates or practice temember, that when a man gets his

UNITED STATES SENATE. [Correspondence of the Baltimore American.] Washington, March 19, 1-49. Mr. Atchison, President pro tem. in the Chair

parchment, he is only entering the vestibules of

his profession. A fine tune closed the ceremony

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Slicer.
The resolution heretofore submitted by Mr. Rusk, authorizing the employment by the Sergeant at Arms, during the recess, so long as may be necessary, of the messengers and tolders of the Senate, coming up in order, it was, after debate, on motion of Mr. Bright, referred to the committee on Contingent Expenses—17 to 16.

Mr. Foote submitted a resolution, authorizing the referred to the committee on Contingent Expenses—17 to 16.

the printing, in pamphlet form, for the use of the Senate, of 5000 copies of the opinions of the Judges of the Supreme Court, in the case of "Norris vs. The City of Boston;" and "Smith vs. Turner," the same to be printed in the same style and manner as the decisions of the Supreme Court are usually executed. Lies over.

Mr. Morton, of Florida, submitted a resolu-tion, that the claimants, or their attorneys, in some eighteen private claim cases have leave to withdraw their papers from the files of the Senate; but, after debate, the resolution was post poned until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the Senate then

all of those heretotore sent in were confirmed.

The nomination of Mr. McGaughey of Governor of Minesota, was rejected, by a vote, it is said, of 22 to 25. Some opposition is said also to have been made to one or two other nominations, which were, in consequence, laid over. Mr. Benton, it is fur her understood, offered a resolution in reference to the Protocol to the Mexican Treaty, looking to turther investigations, with a view to the settlement of the question, whether that Protocol is binding in its effect, and it so, whether it was not the duty of the late Executive to have first submitted it to the Senate for action upon it, or ratification, before issuing his proclamation announcing the exchange of ratifications

Mr. Benton occupied the attention of the Se nate, until after 3 P. M., and was, it is said, quite severe on the course of the late Administration in connexion with this question. It is now probable-this question having been raised—that the Senate will not adjourn before Saturday, if then, as it is understood that General

Taylor desires this question to be settled. UNITED STATES SENATE. [Reported for the Baltimore Sun.] Washington, March 20 1849. Mr. Atchison, President pro tem., in the chair. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Sheer. Journal of yes.

The resolution yesterday submitted by Mr. Foote, providing for the printing of 5,000 extra copies of the recent decisions of the Supreme Court in the cases of "Morris vs. The City of Boston," and "Smith vs. Turner," annulling cer-tain laws of New York and Massachusetts, and

ground that this was exclusively an executive and not a legislative session of the Senate, and that by the rules such a resolution was in the nature of a bill, which required three several readdered by the unanimous vote of the Senate.

Mr. Webster said that a resolution had been dom of man can devise a scheme in which to taxation is required. To have education, we must have money, and to have money, we must have taxation; and the most equitable mode is, have taxation; and the most equitable mode is, the taxation is proportion to the use of the Senator from Mississippi as to fully with the Senator from Mississippi as to adopted a month ago, to print the usual number for the use of the Senate, and he concurred the necessity of printing the extra number, if his property. The slave owner cannot, then, this can be properly done within the rules of the Senate The important constitutional question upon which the Judges had decided, rendered their decision interesting to the people of the

quently left in a state of great destitution. The Legis ature of that State was row in session the evil, that they may act before their adjournment. He was in lavor of the resolut on, be ause i would enable him to transmit, at an early day, important information to that Legis lature, though he concurred mainly in the views of the senator from Missouri as to the policy which should be pursued in regard to the

Mr. Foote was perfectly aware that there had been enormous expenditures from the contingent fund; but, for this, he, for one, was not responsible. He was perfectly willing that any ters of fact, but 12 judges of ancient time for the try of Virginia-who has had an opportunity of remark to himself, if he considered it applicajudging of the good effects of free schools, from be. It might be the taste of some to expend this fund in reconnoisances, maps, Ne., while the country to disseminate important legal in Mr. Badger also, for reasons which he stated deemed the adoption of the resolution to pottant,

He argued that the objections of the Schatch determine the question at the present called session, as the passage of the resolution did not require either the assent of the other House or nor-and if he wanted it, there are difficulties that the signature of the President. As to the other cannot be obviated, that would render it abso- objection, that the rules require that the resolution lutely impossible that he could gain his object, shall be read three times on three several days, He moreover protests against any man's mak-unless by the unanimous consent of the Senate, ing tree schools a stepping some to any selfish it such was the proper construction, it had not

This resolution to trint an extra number, he conceived, did come more strictly within this rule, THE COMMENCEMENT.

The ceremonies of commencement took place than did a resolution to print the usual number. He had no recollection of but a single instance. in the Chemical Hall of the Medical College on | in which three several readings had been required Tuesday, at 12 o'clock. The audience in atten- of a resolution affecting the centingent lune, and pearance of the clouds did not have the effect of the Senate, which, at the suggestion of the Senator from Missouri, had been inter times read betere its passage. He suggested an amendment The exercises of the occasion were commenced of the resolution, so as to provide for the printing Mr. Calhoun thought that 5,000 copies would

> Mr. Berrien opposed the resolution, though of for the reasons stated by the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Benton.) He did net think it necessary for the information of the Legislature of New York, who must already be apprised of the character of the decision. Nor did he think it proper, in this manner, for the Senzie of the United States to take apparently an appeal from the ecisions of the Supreme Court of the United States to the perpie of the U. States. Mr. Dickinson said the object to be attained-

the general dissemination of the information cortained-was of so much greater importance than the mere question of expense involved, that he hoped there would be no opposition to the resolu-Mr. Badger denied that the adoption of the resolution would be considered as an appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court to the people

of the United States. The people had no power to reverse that decision, and any attempt to do so would be revolutionary or disorgan zong, to which he would never give his approbation. After some further debate, by Messrs. Foote, Birrien, Buller, and Hunter, the resolution, as modified, was adopted by year and nays-22 to

Mr. For to submitted a resolution, which lies

500 copies of the geological report of David Dal o be delivered to the commissioner of the general land office, for the use of that bureau, and dithe use of the Sena'e.

The presiding officer laid before the Senate a

letter from the c era of the late House of Representatives, as follows-

March 20, 1849. To the President of the S nate - Sir: It becomes my ducy to notity the Senare, that the Hon, Ru-tolphus Dickinson, late a member of the House Representatives of the United States, from the State of Ohio, cepar ed this life, in Washington, this morning, at 5 o'clock and that the luneral ceremonies will take place from the Hall

House of Representatives of the U. States Mr. Chase of Ohio rose and pronounced an appropriate ulogy on the deceased, and the Senate

An executive communication was received from the President during the session of to day, by the hand of Mr. Hunter of the State Department. understood to be a nomination for Governor of Minesota, in place of Mr. McGaughy, rejected; sion, the communication was not opened, and all surmises relating to the character thereof, is of

is stated that Judge Mason, Secretary of the Navy just before retiring from office, called passed through Congress restoring certain officers of the Marines to their places, in order to cas of the Mariaes to held places, in order to consult him in regard to some question involved in the construction of the bid. The Judge stated Presidential advice, was greeted by he follow-ing reply of the General, delivered with inimitable nairete-"On, I don't know-anything that's lawful, Judge-any hing that's lawful will suit

FREE AND SLAVE STATE RESOURCES The following statistics of the Population and value of Property in the Free and Stave States, respectively, are not without interest at the pre-

FREE STATES.

120 000 000

Massachuseus,	850,000	340 000
Chode I-land,	130 000	52 000
Connecticut,	330,000	132 000
Vermont,	302,000	120,000
New York,	2,780,000	1,112,000
New Jersey,	416,000	166 400
Pennsylvania,	2,125 000	850 000
Ohio,	1.850 000	740,000
ndiana,	960 000	384 000
Hinois,	735,000	294 000
	370 000	148,000
Michigan, Wisconsin,	215 000	86 000
owa,	130 000	52,000
Oregon,	20,000	8,000
	12,113 000	4,844,400
	AVE STATES.	
	Population,	Prope
Delaware,	50 000	32,600
Maryland,	495,000	198,000
Virginia,	1,270,000	508,000
North Carolina,	765,000	306 000
Sou h Carolina,	605,000	242 000
Beorgia,	800 000	320 000
Mabama,	690 000	276,000
Mississippi,	640 000	256 000
Louisiana,	470 000	188,000
Pennessee,	950,000	380 000
Kentucky,	855 000	342 000
Missouri,	600,000	240 000
Arkansas,	152 400	60,960
Florida,	75 000	30,000
Texas,	140,000	56,000
District Columbia	4.4 (34)(3	18,400
	(f)	

Kentucky tell from the cars on the road between Lexington and Fraktort and his arm was terribly crushed, and it had to be amputated. The

8 633,400

"As soon as the operation was over, his afflicted mother went in toars to his bedside and said to him, "My poor boy, your vi-it to Louisville, has been a dear one to you." animation, "but I saw the Greek Stave" We do not believe that a more flattering compliment was ver paid to the genius of Hiram Lowers